

# WAS ROMANINE'S LEATH-EN BROTHER?

Friends of the Wealthy Paterson Man Scout the Idea of Suicide.

Said to Have Been Seen Lying Dead in the Road the Night of the Shooting.

How Did His Arm Become So Naturally Folded Over His Breast?

MAY BE A WOMAN IN THE CASE.

Many of Them Had Been His Guests at His Farm—The Stable Boy's Story to Be Thoroughly Investigated.

The friends of Helmas Romaine, the wealthy resident of Paterson, N. J., who was found dead at his country home, near Rochelle Park, on Saturday morning, are not willing to believe that he committed suicide, and it is probable that they will demand a rigorous investigation by Coroner Hicardo, who will hold the inquest in Hackensack to-night.

One of the first matters which set Romaine's friends to thinking about the strangeness of his death was the fact, which they learned only after the most diligent inquiry, that when he was found his right hand, in which the revolver was clutched, was folded across his breast. The bullet which killed him had penetrated the brain, and his friends declare that it would be almost an impossibility for a man's hand to fall in that position, after firing a shot which brought instant death.

A story told yesterday by Samuel G. Hopper, who keeps a livery stable in Hamilton street, Paterson, just opposite the Post Office, has done much to strengthen the impression of those who held to the theory of murder. Hopper has been a friend of Romaine for many years, and was well acquainted with his ways and manners. He first heard of his death on Saturday afternoon, when it was generally reported that Romaine had been murdered. That is the reason the story which was told to him did not make more than a passing impression.

Among the many persons who live in the country near Paterson, and who drive to that city every Saturday to do their weekly shopping, are a man and his wife, who live out on the road leading to Rochelle Park. When they go to Paterson, they generally leave their horse and wagon in Hopper's stable. They were in the city on Saturday night, and when they called for their rig Hopper and two of his employees met them.

"I think it is a case of murder," said the conversation which led to Romaine's death, and the man, whose name the stableman doesn't know, said:

"I feel very sure that Romaine did not commit suicide, and for this reason: My wife and myself were driving home about midnight last night, and when we were passing Romaine's house we saw a man lying in the road, outside the house. I saw at once that the man was Romaine, but I did not think for a minute that anything serious was the matter with him, so we went right on without stopping to speak to him. I saw I heard that Romaine had been murdered, and I said that he committed suicide in the house. If he did, I don't know why he was lying in the road. If he was dead, he was dead when I saw him; if he was not dead, he was in the house; if he didn't, some one is lying. I believe the man was murdered."

"The man who was driving away, and Hopper did not think to get his name or to learn where he lived. A diligent endeavor was made to locate this man, and Hopper's story became known to the police, but it couldn't be found in the neighborhood of Romaine's house. A further effort will be made to-day, and it is hoped that Romaine, cousins of the man, who live near his home, will take up the search."

When it was first learned in Paterson that Romaine was dead, it was reported that he had been murdered, and that his slayer was a young woman who had roomed with him from Paterson. This report was after a warm dispute, and shot him, and then made her escape. That there were women visitors to Romaine's farm is a matter of common gossip among those who live near there.

**A Woman Visitor.**

One woman went there, it is said, two or three times a week. She never went to the farm in Romaine's company, but she seemed to be able to guess pretty accurately when he would be there. She was seen by Paterson, for half an hour after he drove along the road, she would be seen driving in the direction of the farm. This was noticed by some of the neighbors, and a road house half-way between Vesel Bridge and Rochelle Park, and one day not long ago, one of them made a remark to her, and she said that she was a visitor of Romaine's. This incident, for when he next passed the road house, he stopped and said that he wanted no one to visit the woman again, as she was a visitor of his. He was a respectable Paterson family. No one ever dared to annoy the woman again.

It was Romaine's custom to go to his farm three or four times a week, and each night. One of the men at this same roadhouse asked him, it is said, why he was not such a frequent visitor.

"Because," he is said to have answered, "Paterson is a perfect hell to me, and I want to get away from it as often as I can."

**Other Things to Consider.**

But, against these theories, it must be remembered that early on Friday evening Romaine showed to two boys in the farm-house a pistol, telling them that he had just bought it in Paterson. Soon afterward he threw himself on a couch in his room, after telling Neil Douglas, his stable boy, to hitch up a horse and take him to the station in time to get the train for Paterson. The boy left the house and had only reached the barn when he heard two shots.

The last story is that after hitching up the horse, he went to the house to notify Romaine, found him still on the couch, and thinking he was asleep, he entered the house, put it back in the barn and then went to bed. It was four hours afterward that Romaine was found dead by Frank Ford, the manager of his farm, who, with his wife, had been to a ball in Hackensack.

Those who hold to the suicide theory say that if the stable boy is telling the truth, the shots were fired by no one other than Romaine, unless someone was lurking about the house waiting for an opportunity to do the deed.

Romaine's widow said last night that there was no reason for her husband to kill himself. She said that one of his pockets, addressed to her and marked "Private," which the coroner had turned over to her, was not dated. Mrs. Romaine said, and it did not intimate that her husband contemplated suicide, and did not bid her goodbye. It was just such a document as a business man might carry in his pocket at all times, and simply asked her to take charge of his affairs.

She believed the story told by the stable boy would bear investigation. In this view she was joined by her son-in-law, Joseph Roberts, who said the case had many suspicious features, and that Coroner Ricordi was also of this opinion.

## FIGHT TO BE KEPT UP.

Chairman Jones Declares There Will Be No Let Up in the Silver Contest—Tariff Changes Doubtful.

Washington, Nov. 23.—Senator James K. Jones, chairman of the Democratic National Committee, reached Washington today from his hunting trip in Arkansas, and will remain here until Congress adjourns. The senator said he did not believe the session would be very long one, or that other than legislation upon the usual appropriations would be enacted. It will be a short session, he said, and will afford no time in which to consider other matters. As to the Dingley bill, he said there was nothing in the present condition to make it any more acceptable or necessary than it was last session.

The policy of the Democratic National Committee as regards future campaign work had not yet been officially decided, and would probably not be until after Congress meets. He was quite sure, however, that the fight would be kept up for the restoration of silver.

"I have been assured since the election by Republicans, some of wide reputation," said the senator, "that thousands of Republican voters for McKinley because they believed him to be a bi-metallicist, and that as much would be done for silver under his Administration as could be accomplished under the administration of the Democrats, why there can be no doubt of the issue."

Although "Man and Wife" They Are Minors in Law and Must Sue Through Their Mothers.

A boy and a girl were married in Brooklyn last May and went to Asbury Park for their honeymoon. Now the boy is suing the girl's mother for divorce, and the girl, who has returned to her parents, is demanding of the courts that her youthful husband be ordered to support her.

## CHILDREN SEEK DIVORCE.

Neither of these litigants is old enough to bring suit personally, and their respective mothers have had to be appointed guardians in due judicial form in order to bring the suits for them.

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# "BLACKMAIL" CRIES THE NOBLE LORD.

Earl Russell Says "Money" Was the Object of Lady Tina's Charges.

His Mother-in-Law Placed On Trial at the Old Bailey in London.

She Becomes Excited at the Prosecuting-Attorney's Remarks, and Vehemently Smites the Dock.

"NO WOMAN COULD BE SO BASE."

The Earl Expects to Prove That the Statements Made by Lady Tina's "Accomplices" Could Not Possibly Have Been True.

London, Nov. 23.—The trial of Lady Tina Scott, mother of Countess Russell, and the other defendants, Cockerton, Kast and Aylott, upon a charge of criminally libelling Earl Russell, Lady Scott's son-in-law, began in the Central Criminal Court, Old Bailey, this morning.

The court room was crowded, most of the spectators being persons well known in fashionable circles. The greatest interest is being taken in the case, and crowds of people sought admission to-day in vain, the court being packed to the extreme limit of its capacity.

Sir Frank Lockwood, Queen's Counsel, for the prosecution, stated that Kast and Aylott were cabin boys on board Earl Russell's yacht in 1888, and that Cockerton was the engineer of the vessel. Since that time, he said, the Earl had never seen any of them. Counsel then referred to Earl's unhappy marriage and the frightful charges which had been brought against him by Countess Russell at the instigation of her mother, Lady Scott, upon the reported statements of the other defendants, Kast, Aylott and Cockerton.

He called attention to the action at law which Countess Russell had brought against her husband more than a year ago, for the purpose, it is alleged, of obtaining a restitution of her conjugal rights.

This litigation, he said, had been incited by Lady Scott, and though it was not the intention of Countess Russell to sue her mother, the real purpose was to extort money from the Earl.

At this point in the argument the counsel for the prosecution, Lady Scott, became greatly agitated and smote the front of the dock violently with her hands.

Continuing his remarks, counsel declared that the defendant, Lady Scott, as to her daughter to resume relations with her husband if she believed that the charges of immorality and cruelty which women's lips had brought against the Earl were true.

Sir Frank then read statements made by the prisoner, Kast, alleging the commission of an act by Lord Russell which he said was the subject of the libel of Jan. 19, 1888.

Lady Russell, he said, would prove that on the night in question he had slept in Winchester, and did not go on board his yacht until the morning of the 19th.

Proof of Lady Scott's animus and tendency toward blackmail, he said, was shown in the fact that she had written the charges against Earl Russell, and that she had pointed in the proceedings Lady Scott was permitted to leave the dock upon the understanding that she should not be permitted to interfere with any of the witnesses in the case.

The prosecuting attorney said that Lady Scott first came into communication with Cockerton, Kast and Aylott in November, 1887, when she was told that they were engaged in a blackmailing design were arranged with Countess Russell. Then, he said, Kast's brother wrote to the Earl, saying that an agent of Lady Scott was in the army in India, with a view of getting his assistance in making charges against his lordship.

Russell immediately consulted his solicitors, who wired Kast, warning him that he was being made a cat's paw of the Earl's enemies, and that he was to be treated as a traitor to his country.

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## DEPEW CORRECTS HISTORY

In His Oration to Sons of the Revolution He Says the First Blood Was Not Shed at Lexington.

Montpelier, Vt., Nov. 23.—Chauncey M. Depew, who is president of the Empire State Society, Sons of the Revolution, delivered the oration to-day at the anniversary exercises of the Vermont Society, Sons of the Revolution, in Harmony Hall. State officials, Judges of the Supreme Court, members of the Legislature and other distinguished guests were present. The audience numbered over 3,000.

Mr. Depew spoke at length of the causes which led up to the Revolution, giving an interesting history of the part the people of Vermont took in the preliminary preparations for the struggle, and said:

On the 10th of May, 1774, a committee of correspondents was formed in the city of New York to consider with the different colonies respecting the increasing aggressions of the British Government upon popular rights. While little attention was paid to this communication for a year in most parts of the country, it was taken up immediately by those leading sons of the Green Mountains. They resolved at once to make common cause with the other colonies, and to maintain their rights as they had always maintained them, with their lives. To prevent a persecution by royal authority for this patriotic resolve they selected the court house at Westminster and held it against the judges and royal officers. While they were asleep, in the dead of the night, the enemy came upon them, and into them without notice or parley, and two sons of Vermont were killed. The first blood of the Revolution was not shed at Lexington, but at Westminster; the first patriot farmer to object to the son of Massachusetts, but the son of the New Hampshire grants, which became subsequently the State of Vermont.

Mr. Depew then tributed to the patriotism of the Green Mountain boys in the trying days of the Revolution, and extolled the societies formed to perpetuate the memories of these heroes. Coming down to the present day, Mr. Depew said:

The hundred and seven years since Washington was inaugurated may be divided into three periods. We are now entering upon the fourth. It is remarkable that each of these periods began with a war, and that the Republic as created by the fathers. The nation has come safely out of each of these trials, has emerged more united and more firmly united than ever before. Our fathers believed they should avoid European entanglements. As the name of the faith treaty with Great Britain, was laid down the principles upon which with skill, dignity and patriotic fervor they have endeavored to maintain the Republic.

Before the exercises began the members of the Sons and Daughters of the Revolution met in the reception hall at the State House, and afterward, with State officers, legislators, etc., marched to the armory preceded by a band. The line was headed by General H. P. Scott, of Burlington, and Major J. O. D. Clarke, of Montpelier; Major J. H. Mims, of St. Albans; Captain A. G. Eaton, of Montpelier, and Colonel J. H. Mims, of St. Albans. State officers, judges of the Supreme Court, ex-Governors, color bearers and members of the Sons and Daughters of the Revolution.

## MRS. WHITNEY THE STAR.

Ex-Secretary's Fair Bride the Centre of Admiration at the Opera Last Night.

Mrs. William C. Whitney made her first appearance at the opera last night and every loggionette was levelled at her box.

She was gowned in white silk with a diamond tiara in her black hair, and diamonds and pearls about her throat. She had Mrs. Jack Gardner, of Boston, as her guest, and every intermission found the two ladies surrounded by gentlemen anxious to pay their respects to Mr. Whitney's bride.

Mr. George Griswold Haven, Comptroller of the State, and other directors of the Metropolitan Opera House were assiduous in their attentions. Mrs. Whitney seemed to enjoy the warmth and cordiality of her reception.

## CONDON'S HONOR IS HURT.

Asks That the Charge of Misrepresentation Be Stricken from Mr. Sheffield's Report.

The trial of Edward O'Meara Condon, Superintendent of Buildings for the Fire Department, on charges of inefficiency in the performance of his official duties, was continued before the Fire Commissioners yesterday. Carl Jensen, secretary of the Board, testified that he had frequently remonstrated with Superintendent Condon for allowing work performed in his department before the Board had approved of such work being done, and that he had informed Commissioner Ford and others in the Board of the course being pursued by Condon, which might cause expenditures exceeding the appropriation.

Mr. Delaney made an appeal to have stricken from President Sheffield's report the charge that Condon was guilty of deliberately lying to the Commissioners in giving them contradictory reports. In asking this Mr. Delaney asked the Board to strike the charge from the report. He said he wanted to show that he had received the education of a gentleman and that it was unlike him to make such a charge against a man of Mr. Condon's high character.

The Commissioner said he had attended a public school at Utica, had been taught by private tutors, had graduated at the Harvard Law School. He was not inclined to grant Mr. Delaney's request, but said the Commission would deliberate over the matter, and the hearing was adjourned until Monday afternoon.

## RAILROAD TRACKS TORN UP.

Old Rails in Ann Street Removed by the City, Though the Company Objects.

About seventy feet of the Dry Dock Railroad Company's terminal tracks in Ann street were torn up last night by men from the Department of Public Works. The tracks had not been used for many years. They were replaced with new paving stones.

Soon after the work was begun at Park row and Ann street in front of the St. Paul Building, "Starter" Bassett, of the railroad company, interposed, appealing to Policeman Shevlin. Foreman Blauvelt showed an order from the Department of Public Works and the policeman declined to stop the tearing up of the tracks.

Truck Boss Westley, who had been sent for, next tried to stop the work. He went to the Oak Street Station and asked for assistance. The police refused to interfere with the order of the Public Works Department.

**CARLISLE AWAITS MARCH 4.**

Nothing, He Says, Would Tempt Him to Hold Office Under McKinley.

Washington, Nov. 23.—Secretary Carlisle was recently asked by a friend if he had seen the reports printed that if he desired he could retain his position as Secretary of the Treasury in the next Administration. He replied that he had, but the reports were so silly and absurd to require an answer from him.

"There is no inducement in the world that could be offered me to serve under the McKinley Administration," he said. "I am as good a Democrat now as I ever was, and always expect to be. There is no man in the country who will welcome the advent of the 4th of next March more gladly than myself."

**Mr. Steiway Much Better.**

Mr. William Steiway was reported last night as being much better. The family physician, Dr. Barnum Scharian, in his bulletin, said: "The patient has so far improved that his complete recovery may be looked for soon. He has been sleeping well during the evening."

**Suit, Extra Pants and Cap, \$2.00.**

This morning we place on Special Sale a lot of our \$4.00 outfits at \$2.00. Each outfit consists of Double-Breasted Suit, Extra Pants and Cap. Well made of splendid wool cassimeres.

Patterns that we are going to discontinue. Sizes mainly 4 to 32 years; some larger. The \$5 Cape Overcoats, patterns that we discontinue, also on Special Sale at \$2.00, mainly in sizes 3 to 10 years.

We cannot fill all orders from these two lots nor send C. O. D.

**OPEN EVENINGS.**

**Shaughnessy Bros.,**  
24 West 125th St., N. Y.

# POPE'S LETTER NOW PUTS WAY.

Archbishop Ireland, as the Journal Stated, Will Hear from Rome.

Praised for His Zeal, but Exhorted to Be More Reserved Politically.

The Papal Communication Will Not Pass Through the Hands of Delegate Martinelli.

ANOTHER AMERICAN CARDINAL.

Hierarchy Here Considering the Question of Requesting Leo XIII. to Give This Country a Representative at the Vatican.

Washington, Nov. 23.—The statement in the New York Journal that Archbishop Ireland was soon to receive a letter of instruction from the Vatican was corroborated to-day from Rome by private intelligence of undoubted authenticity, received at the Papal Legation.

The letter of the holy father is reported as being very kindly, and to contain only the kindest suggestions as to the prelate's future conduct in matters political. The Archbishop is warmly praised for his zeal in promoting the welfare of the Church, and for the spirit of progress and prosperity manifest in the diocese over which he rules.

He is exhorted, however, to maintain a certain reserve in regard to national questions under political discussion. This letter is a private communication from the Pope and will go directly to Archbishop Ireland without the formality of passing through the hands of the Legation. It left Rome on Monday last.

**American Bishops Protested.**

It was learned from the same source that some of the American bishops bitterly resented Archbishop Ireland's public statement in favor of McKinley. They maintained that he was not the only member of the Hierarchy who was deeply concerned in the welfare of his country, but that his letter insinuated that others who did not emulate his example were not so patriotic as he. It is not customary in the Catholic Church for a prelate to take such an important public step without advising with his colleagues. When the Irish bishops determined to fight English tyranny they consulted and acted in concert.

Archbishop Ireland isolated himself from the rest of the Bishops, and as a result some of them complained to Cardinal Sato, the American Legation in Rome, of the course he had taken. It is said that the Church of Rome could not allow the actions of Archbishop Ireland to pass unnoticed. It is contrary to all traditions in the United States for a Catholic prelate to become a politician, and with few exceptions the prelate has not troubled of both bishops and priests have arisen from this cause.

The coming consistory in Rome furnishes much gossiping, most of which emanates from Rome. It is styled the Consistory of Scholars, as most of the dignitaries will receive the red hat in recognition of their literary or scientific attainments. These new Cardinals are to be Monsignor Charles, a famous Augustinian scholar; Monsignor Pierri, the Dominican Canonist and Master of the Sacred Palace; Monsignor Ciccio, Neapolitan philosopher, and Monsignor